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quire himself to select representative pictures of all schools and lands which shall illustrate the chief and typical tendencies. While we cannot speak with the authority of expertness upon this matter, the fame which this series has already attained and the high quality make it probable that it will not soon be superseded.

*Psychology, general introduction*, by CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD. Vol. I of a series of text-books designed to introduce the student to the methods and practice of scientific psychology. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1907. pp. 389.

The author has adopted what he calls the genetic method, which, as he uses it, is very different from the evolutionary method. Functional seems to us a better term. The physiological conditions of mental life have been given a conspicuous place and much attention is given to ideation. The writer first treats the evolution of the nervous system, then that of man and then passes to a general analysis of consciousness, treating each of the five senses and their relations to space, time and unity. He then discusses stress and expression, instinct and habit, memory and ideas, language, imagination and the formation of concepts, concept of self, impulse and voluntary choice, forms of dissociation and practical applications. The book has 56 illustrations, the most of which, however, are not new. To our thinking, it is in general too abstract for a beginner's book. While there are many, even a great many illustrations, the author's *tendance* is too much in evidence. Nevertheless it should be welcomed, and certainly presents many things not found in other texts.

*L'Année Psychologique*, publiée par ALFRED BINET. Masson et Cie, Paris, 1907. pp. 495.

This volume of *L'Année* contains an unusual number of original memoirs. Some of the most important of these are on the relativity of space, the progress of psychophysics, perception of psychic facts, the relations between insects and the colors of flowers, work of Pawlor on the secretion of the so-called psychic saliva, relation between medicine and pedagogy, and between psychology and metaphysics, between touch and muscular sense, visual memory of normal and abnormal children, muscular and articular sensibility, acquisition of habits by animals, the writing experts in the Dreyfus trial, Weismann's theory of the genesis of instinct, scientific study and experimental work, mental enfeeblement in dementia praecox, senile dementia and general paralysis, chronic mental confusion, the question of race in psychology, the psycho-chemic conditions of the functioning of nervous centres, the co-operation of the school and the family, the development of the problem of aphasia, pain and pain nerves, sensitive tracts in the nervous system, sexual dimorphism in plants, the modern doctrines of morals and the psychology of thought.

*The Psychological Clinic*, edited by Lightner Witmer. The Psychological Clinic Press, Philadelphia, March 15, 1907. pp. 40. Vol. I, No 1.

This is a new journal for the study and treatment of mental retardation and deviation, publishing nine numbers a year; each of 28 or more pages at a subscription of \$1.00 per annum. It is published primarily in the interests of retarded and defective children and will take cognizance of all forms of such work for mentally and physically abnormal children and youth and juvenile delinquents and dependents, including the blind and deaf. It will appeal to those having philanthropic interests. Professor Witmer has for ten years conducted a psychological clinic. The purpose of the movement which

his work represents is fourfold; the investigation of the phenomena of mental development of school children, especially those who are retarded, and (2) a clinic supplemented by a training school at the hospital, (3) the offering of practical work to those interested alike in teaching, medicine, social observation and training, and (4) the training of students for a new profession, namely that of the psychological expert who shall make his career in connection with the school system. The first number makes an attractive appearance, an interesting case of infantile stammering in a boy of twelve is well studied, a principal of a Philadelphia school describes a case of juvenile delinquency, the editor has a long article on university courses in psychology in general, but with special reference to this kind of work, while there is another department of book reviews, criticisms, notes, news and comments.

*The Philippine Journal of Science*, edited by PAUL C. FREER. Published by The Bureau of Science of the Government of the Philippine Islands. Manila, October, 1906. Vol. I, No. 8. pp. 791-08.

The Philippine Journal of Science, edited by Paul C. Freer, is an important part, one might almost say, of the Philippine question in this country. Some of its work is excellently done. It is generally rather more practical than scientific in its range and scope. It is plain, however, that the purpose of the editors is not limited to the utilitarian side, but the anthropology, folklore, flora, fauna, geology, rainfall, etc., of the islands are included.

*On the Functions of the Cerebrum; the frontal lobes*, by SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ. Archives of Psychology. Edited by R. S. Woodworth. No. 2. March, 1907. New York, The Science Press. pp. 64.

The author first gives some account of the frontal lobes as centres of motion, inhibition, attention and intellectual states, then describes his own method and his results, which show loss of habit after extirpation of the frontals, the effect of surgical shock upon the attention, associations, the retention of habit after extirpation of parts of the cerebrum, the formation of association after removal of both frontal lobes, emotion, will, condition of animals from which the lobes have been removed and the nutrition.

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#### THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGISTS.

The fourth annual gathering of experimental psychologists was held at the University of Pennsylvania on April 17th and 18th, 1907. The papers were of a high degree of excellence, and the discussions which followed were interesting and illuminating. A novel feature of the programme was a round table discussion of the plans and methods of instruction in psychology. The visiting psychologists were invited to attend the meetings of the American Philosophical Society which were held in Philadelphia during the same week. Professor Witmer entertained the psychologists most hospitably at the University Club, and conducted them on tours of inspection through his unusually well-appointed laboratory.

In the session devoted to Comparative and Child Psychology the following papers were presented:

*Statistics of Retardation in a City School System*, by J. E. BRYAN.

A statistical study of data obtained from several thousand children